

present a compact front to the Soviet armies. If this junction is made, the anti-Bolshevik line from Petrograd to Orel, south of Moscow, would resemble a great horseshoe enclosing the Bolsheviks.

East of Orel and in the Don region the Bolsheviks are reported to be retreating all along the front. Denikin's troops have crossed the Don over a front 200 miles in length. It is claimed, on account of the rapid success gained by the army of Gen. Denikin is given in an official communique issued from the War Office to-day. A Bolshevik offensive campaign on an extensive scale against Tsaritsyn, on the Lower Volga, was opened, it states, on October 11. Operations were conducted on both banks of the Volga and also to the westward of the Volga as far as the Don River.

During two days the Bolsheviks gained considerable ground. The volunteers under Gen. Weraugel and Ulagard delivered a sharp counter attack, recovering all the ground which had been lost and inflicting severe losses upon the Bolsheviks. Further to the west the Cossack forces crossed the Don on a wide front and cleared the triangle of ground between Novogorodovskaya, fifty-five miles north-west of Tsaritsyn, and the Medveditsa, 100 miles northwest of Tsaritsyn, taking 1,200 prisoners with many guns.

Still further westward the Cossacks occupied the line of the Khopor River, one of the northern tributaries of the Don, from its junction with the Don to Tsaritsyn, taking the towns of Kalatov and Pavlovsk, which lie westward of the Khopor, between that river and Voronezh. Prisoners to the number of 2,150, including a complete field battalion, were taken and another Red regiment was destroyed. Large numbers of prisoners were also taken at Kalatov and Chornogoroff, although the exact number has not yet been established.

A Bolshevik wireless communique claims the capture of Fastov, a railway junction forty miles southwest of Kiev on the road to Odessa.

An earlier Bolshevik announcement reported that Kiev itself was captured Wednesday by an impetuous surprise attack. Gen. Denikin has not reported the loss of this town, one of the most important in Southern Russia, but confined himself to announcing that fierce fighting was in progress in the vicinity of Kiev. The Bolshevik offensive in this region is evidently continuing.

BLOCKADE THREAT AIDS ROUT OF REDS

Supreme Council Justifies Its Stand in Asking Aid From Germany.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, Oct. 18.—Russian affairs suddenly have come to the foreground among diplomats at the Peace Conference, as reports of anti-Bolshevik victories continue to pour in with amazing rapidity. Press dispatches received here, though cryptic and sometimes contradictory, are in substance confirmed by official advice, all speaking of the imminent fall of Petrograd and the flight of the Soviet Government.

The American Mission was in receipt of a message this afternoon saying that Petrograd was expected to be completely in the hands of Gen. Yudenitch within forty-eight hours. The success of the anti-Bolshevik armies is the cause of particular rejoicing to-day on the part of certain allied statesmen. The publication of the note inviting Germany to participate in a blockade of Russia had placed at least two of the Powers participating in the invitation in an extremely awkward position toward public opinion in their respective countries.

The press in each case raised a howl of indignation and protest against "whitewashing" the enemy by conferring on him the privilege of participating with the civilized nations of the world in a sacred task. The Socialist and reactionary elements denounced the scheme as folly and bitterly attacked the Government for indulging it.

The victories of Gen. Yudenitch and Denikin offered to the Supreme Council a singular opportunity to justify their action after several vain attempts to quiet the storm in the newspapers by issuing legal and technical explanations. An evidently inspired statement now says that although the allied Powers saw the inconvenience of such interference with Germany their action in requesting cooperation of all nations in the proposed blockade of the Soviet Russia was justified in the light of present developments.

In other words it is believed here that the threat of a blockade weakened the morale of the Red armies and stimulated the anti-Bolshevik forces to greater effort.

Reports from Swiss sources indicate the Germans are not yet ready to accept the invitation. Herr von Lersner, head of the German delegation here, has been instructed to obtain from the Allies further information concerning their intentions on the subject of a blockade of Russia. The allied diplomats sent a German scheme to draw the Entente into negotiations for joint participation in Russian affairs. The German note defining that country's attitude is expected here in a few days.

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ALLIES IN WORLD WAR AGAINST REDS

Conference Note to Neutrals and Germany Indicates Determined Policy.

RUSSIA FACES BLOCKADE

Complete Change From Early Attitude Shown—U. S. Not a Signer.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, Oct. 18.—Late developments in Russia, taken in connection with the conference's note to the neutrals and Germany, show the Allies have embarked on a determined effort to crush Bolshevism. To this policy they have plainly and openly committed themselves.

The importance of the note lies in the fact that it sweeps away all doubt as to where the Allies stand with respect to the Bolsheviks, showing a complete change from the earlier attitude. For Lloyd George it marks an almost complete right about face, because for months he was in favor of letting the Bolsheviks alone. Equally it stands as a triumph for the French Foreign Office, which from the start has urged a vigorous policy against the Reds. The French incorporated in the note to the neutrals and Germany a paragraph which is virtually a declaration of war against the Bolsheviks. It reads:

"Hostilities declared and directed by the Bolsheviks against all Governments and their programme for an international revolution constitute a great danger for the national security of all countries. Any increase in the capacity of resistance of the Bolsheviks makes the danger grave. It would therefore be desirable that all peoples anxious to re-establish peace and social order must unite to combat them."

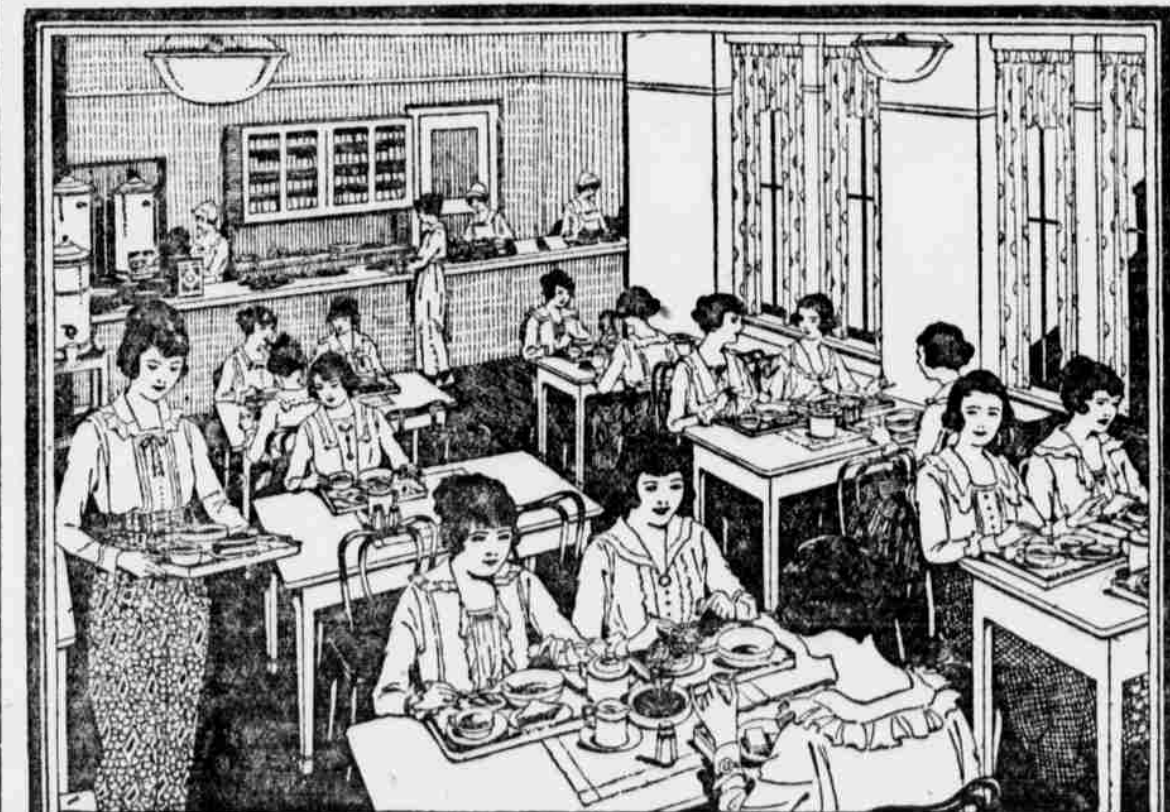
In sending this note the conference virtually appeals for a world war against Bolshevism. But one of the most extraordinary features of the note, as already noted by The Sun, is that the Americans did not participate in its preparation, certainly not to the extent of knowing its text and form and the fact that it included Germany. The only explanation that can be offered is that they were fearful of committing themselves to a pacific blockade policy. Nevertheless the note was sent in the name of the conference, and by its last paragraph gives the right to British and French vessels to establish a blockade of Bolsheviks ports without any reservation on this blockade principle of American diplomacy.

That such a paragraph should have been shown to the Americans seems extraordinary.

The note has aroused two groups of opponents, the Socialists, who denounce it as a plan to starve women and children and thereby arrest the Socialist movement, and those who are opposed to having any dealings with Germany whatever at this time.

Neutrals Protest Blockade.
It now appears that the note which was sent to Germany and the neutrals three weeks ago has been objected to by the neutrals on the same grounds as the Americans, despite intimations to the contrary.

The Swedes are said to have called a



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WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The demand by the public for new paper to replace that which has lost its fresh crackle has become so great that Government officials are determined to stop it. The demand now has amounted to the enormous sum of \$11,000,000 daily, as compared with the \$7,000,000 capacity of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

conference of Danes and Norwegians to frame a reply in which they will declare that for some time trade with the Soviet Government has ceased and that it is useless, therefore, to declare their adherence to a blockade principle.

Germany, on the other hand, seems joyful that the Allies asked her assistance, but as yet has not indicated what her reply will be.

The conservative French papers are not pleased any more than are the Socialists. The Temps thinks a great mistake was made in sending the note to Germany and the Journal des Debats thinks the Allies have "prayed" to Germany instead of ordering her to do as desired, adding: "Perhaps in diplomacy prayer is imperative, but the public cannot be deceived, for to Germany questions of form are important. Her press is now proclaiming that Germany has reentered the concert of Powers and is about to engage with them in negotiations concerning Russia."

FRENCH WHEAT PRICE ASKED.

Farmers Want Minimum for 1920 Crop Fixed.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Representatives of farming interests conferred with the Minister of Agriculture to-day and asked that a minimum price be fixed for the wheat crop of 1920.

It is understood that indication was given that there will be no price fixed for next year, it being said that "the reestablishment of commercial liberty in cereals, particularly wheat, is most advantageous for agriculture."

ANDES RAILROAD REOPENS.

Line Was Tied Up Six Months by Heavy Snows.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 18.—The Transandine Railroad announced to-day that the route was open for through traffic after six months' interruption on account of the heavy snows in the Andes, during which time mule teams operated over the mountains.

The first through train across the continent will start from Buenos Ayres on Sunday.

HOPES FOR UNION IN CHINA.

New Premier Looks to Better Understanding.

PEKING, Oct. 12 (delayed).—The policy of his predecessor in striving for peace in cooperation with the President of the republic will be followed by Chin Yun Peng, the new Chinese Premier, he said in an interview to-day.

The Premier, in speaking of the differences between the North and the South in China, said the settlement of these differences would have to be based upon an understanding of spirit; that this was the essential thing rather than conditions or terms regarding new treaties.

The Premier said he shared President Wilson's views regarding equality among nations and also upon secret diplomacy, adding that he would not be a party to the making of secret treaties.

END OF RED RULE IN RUSSIA IS AT HAND

Official Reports Indicate Speedy Collapse of Trotsky-Lenine Control.

PRESSURE ON ALL SIDES

Victory Predicted Within a Week and British Fleet May Play Important Part.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The final crash of the Trotsky-Lenine regime may be delayed some weeks, but it is inevitable.

Official information received here thus summarizes the situation in Russia. The closing act of the Red drama is already under way, according to reports from military attaches and special agents.

Only the "inertia" of the anti-Bolshevik groups has permitted the present Moscow Government to remain alive beyond September 15, one official who has made a special study of the situation said. The Bolshevik organization, the report says, has been so poor at the foundation—the confidence of the masses—that only a push was necessary to start the fall. This push has been lacking because there was no efficient cooperation between the anti-Red leaders and in the absence of initiative or ability on the part of any one of them to start the forward movement.

Gen. Denikin's advance toward Moscow, the campaign of attrition waged by the northwest Russian volunteers and the stiffening of Kolchak with the Cossack allies, the report says, have furnished more than hoped for pressure.

British Aid Effective.

"A continuation of this pressure by any one of these forces for one week will finish the matter," says one military expert. "The British alone, through their assistance to the northwestern group operating in the Esthonia sector, can turn the trick."

This officer is frank in his belief that Great Britain has been the only one of the associated nations to lend concrete aid to the anti-Bolshevik leaders. Not only has Great Britain bolstered up the Denikin line with tanks and ordnance, he pointed out, and stiffened Kolchak with materials and moral support, but it has been reported, though not confirmed, British war ships have participated in the advance on Petrograd by shelling the Red forces at Kronstadt and its defenses. A strong force of veteran aviators is assisting the fleet.

Official dispatches received to-day did not report the fall of Petrograd, which, however, was announced in Paris. The fall of Petrograd, however, is considered of minor importance as compared with the results of Denikin's advance. Moscow can be isolated and captured at any moment, it is thought, if the leader of the southern army and his associates decide upon a concerted attack, but the objective now seems to be the Saratov-Belachow-Penna triangle of communications which controls the vast Ural region. Should Denikin arrive at Saratov, on the Volga, officials here say, the entire southeastern empire of the Bolsheviks will fall into Denikin's hands without a further blow. That would result in the isolation of all the Bolshevik forces west of Moscow with the exception of a thin supply line through Perm.

Ukraine Virtually Redeemed.
While a collapse of the Bolsheviks is regarded as due primarily to economic factors, officials here maintain that mili-

tary opposition from the outside has been necessary because of the absence of any organized opposition within Russia capable of alone unseating Trotsky and Lenin.

Official reports from the Ukraine, once a stronghold of the Reds, assert that it is now almost wholly anti-Bolshevik. "The entire Ukraine will be free of Bolsheviks by spring without outside assistance," says one Government despatch received here.

Although the Red armies still number more than 500,000 men, counting reserves, the necessity of dividing the forces into so many widely scattered armies, the increasing effect of the impaired morale and the lack of efficient cooperation from the interior, due to the collapse of industrial life, military experts here do not consider that figure as indicating anything like the true military strength.

Wholesale Desertions Reported.

Desertions en masse have been reported by reliable observers on one front. Chinese mercenaries being organized into rear guards to prevent disaffected units from marching home.

Reports to the Russian embassy to-day indicated that 134,000 square miles of Russian territory had been freed of the Bolsheviks since September 20 and that the advance of the anti-Red forces had cut the route over which Bolshevik propaganda might spread into India and Afghanistan from Moscow. The capture of 85,000 prisoners, 700 machine guns, 90 cannon and four armored trains by the Kolchak forces also was reported.

Another report to the Embassy said more than 30,000 of the most prominent intellectuals of Russia were being held in the Kolchak forces. The remainder, it was said, would be put to death if Gen. Denikin attempted to capture the city.

The Embassy received also an official copy of an order issued by Gen. Yudenitch declaring Col. Avdeyoff-Bermond, commanding northwestern Russian troops near Riga, a traitor because of his operations against British forces.

GEN. ROSANOFF IS UPHELD.

Omsk Government Approves His Stand in Vladivostok.

Russian Telegraph Agency.
OSAKA, Oct. 7 (delayed).—The Russian Government is in receipt of ad-

vice from the Allies that they have no anti-Russian plans, and the allied commandant in the Far East has withdrawn formally the request made on the Russian commander at Vladivostok, following anti-allied demonstrations, that the Russian forces evacuate the fortress of Vladivostok. The demand was submitted to the Government here and the Russian commandant was ordered to keep his position at any cost.

The Council of Ministers has voted to Gen. Rosanoff its entire approval of the manner in which he upheld the honor and interests of Russia in the recent clash at Vladivostok. The demand for withdrawal of the demands by the Allies and the official statements that cordial feelings exist toward Russia on the part of the Allies the incident is considered closed.

SINN FEIN ATTACKS LISTED BY BRITISH

Fourteen Murders of Officials Reported in Crimes.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Irish Government has issued an official report on the outrages which it attributes to the Sinn Fein movement between May 1, 1916, and September 30, 1919. The number of outrages so attributed is 1,203, divided among the four provinces as follows: Ulster, 110; Leinster, 377; Connaught, 182, and Munster, 624. The report includes fourteen murders of military and police officials and two murders of civilians.

Sixty-six outrages are entered under the heading of "firing at persons" and forty-two police were victims. Sixty outrages are entered as assaults and fifty-six were on police. Four hundred and seventy-eight outrages are listed under the heading of raids, highway robbery, burglary and larceny, with the object of obtaining arms, ammunition and explosives. There is also an entry of fifty-five incendiary fires.

There were 261 cases of injury to property and thirty of firing into dwellings. One hundred and forty-one cases are entered under the heading of threatening letters and 186 under that of miscellaneous offenses.

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FRENCH LABOR MEN COME.

Delegation to International Conference Goes to Brest.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The French delegation to the International Labor Conference at Washington this month left Paris this morning for Brest, where the members will embark on the steamship Lorraine for New York. Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the French Labor Federation, said upon leaving that among the proposals which will be presented to the conference will be one for the establishment of a statute that will unite the peoples of the world in ending forever the plague of war. "The Society of Nations," he added, "appears compromised by the scepticism manifested regarding it."

The delegation includes, in addition to M. Jouhaux, M. Guerin, president of the Chamber of Commerce at Lille,

representing the employers, and Tony Raymond. It is accompanied by three technical counsellors.

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